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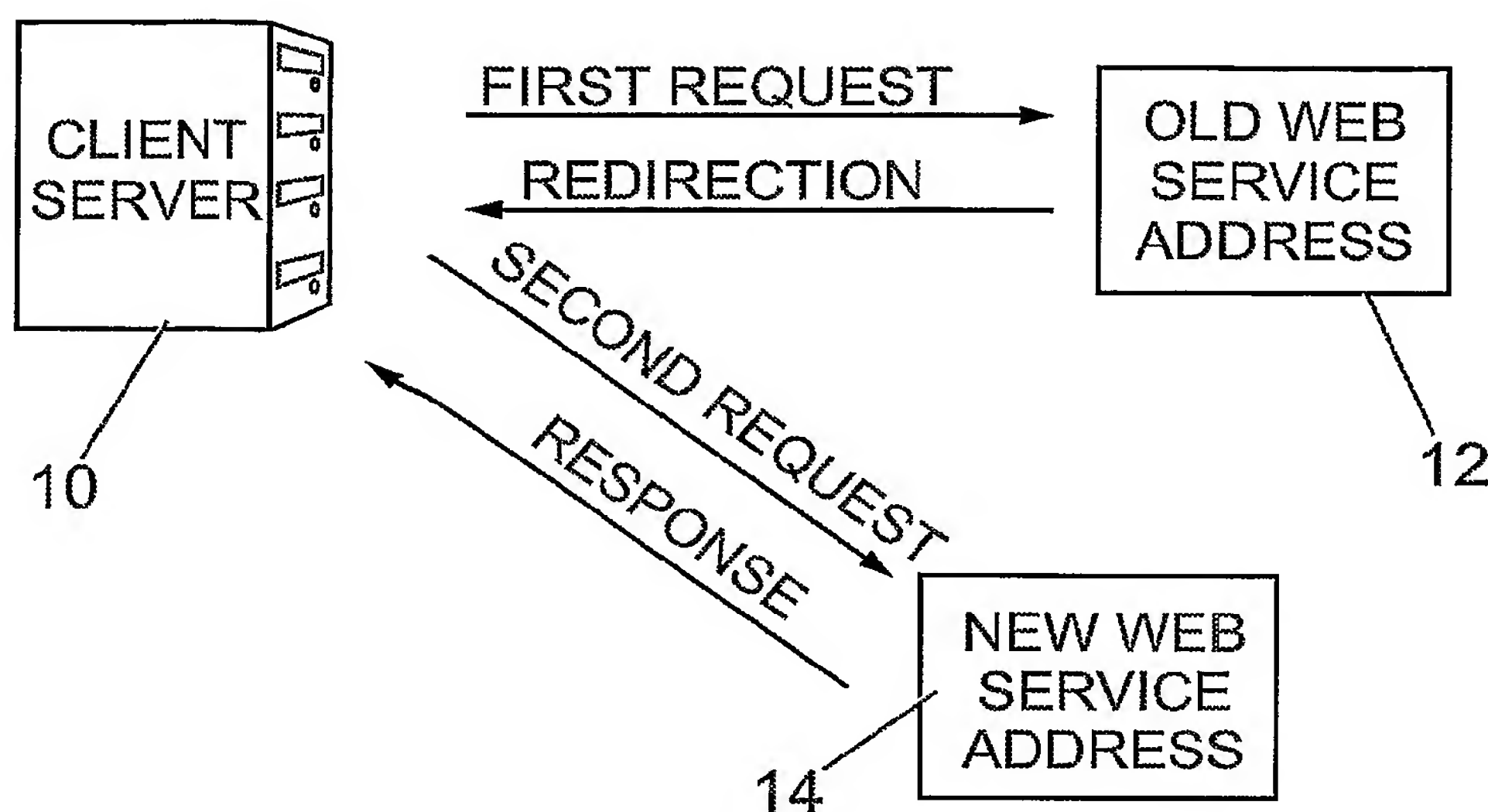
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(54) Title: METHOD OF REDIRECTING CLIENT REQUESTS TO WEB SERVICES



(57) Abstract: Method of redirecting a request for a web service in a data transmission network such as the Internet wherein, in response to a request forwarded by a host (10) of a client to a web service provider, this one provides a Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) file based upon a message exchange protocol such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) on a transport protocol such as HTTP. This method comprises the steps of forwarding a first request from the client to an old address of said web service (12), responding to the client from the web service point associated with the old address by sending back a message wherein the header using said message exchange protocol contains the new address redirection of the requested web service (14), and forwarding a second request from the client to the new address of the web service.

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## METHOD OF REDIRECTING CLIENT REQUESTS TO WEB SERVICES

### Technical field

The invention relates to the web services provided to the clients of the Internet network and in particular relates to a  
5 method of redirecting the client requests to the web service when its address has changed.

### Background

It is a common knowledge that it is possible to have access to more and more services on the Internet network. So the  
10 Internet users are interested in obtaining information about on-line services on the Internet and how to request these services. The on-line services are generally provided by application service providers, but there are also services which are domain-oriented like the request on life sciences.

15 Today, it is possible for a client to obtain a requested information by using the "Web Services" which is a specific business functionality exposed by a company, usually through an Internet connection, for the purpose of providing a way for a client, a company or a program to use the service. Web  
20 services are becoming a backbone for the electronic commerce and the exchange with the application service providers.

A service provider providing public web services on the Internet network has to describe the whole informations regarding the web service. To do that, he can provide a Web  
25 Service Definition Language (WSDL) file associated with the web service. A WSDL is useful to describe the interface (methods, parameters,...) and the runtime (bindings, addresses,...) of the service. From the client point of view, a WSDL file contains all the information required to build the

client structure. Normally, a client would use the WSDL file only at the build time and not at the run time.

In a normal production model, it is sure that a WSDL will evolve because of new functional or runtime requirements. The  
5 main difficulty when a service provider wants to update a web service and the associated WSDL file is the notification of all the web service clients. In fact, in case of a public web service, the service provider does not know the web service clients, and therefore, he cannot notify them of a change.

10 Some practices regarding changes in the interface of a web service are provided. Thus, a change in the interface should be always compatible with previous versions. For instance, new methods are allowed in a WSDL file, but the removal of these methods is forbidden.

15 However, there is no way for a service provider to notify all web service clients when the end point address of one of its public web service changes. The reasons are that he does not use a reverse proxy or a web service gateway and wants to move the web service from a first host to another more powerful  
20 host, or he wants to add a load-balancing solution in front of the web service, or he wants to add a web service gateway, a secure proxy in front of it, or he has to change the domain name.

An existing solution already exists for the HTTP protocol as  
25 transport protocol using 3xx HTTP status codes. A client browser receiving a 3xx HTTP response code knows that the location of the required document has changed and the browser automatically generates a new HTTP request to the location indicated in the 3xx HTTP response code. But this solution  
30 cannot be applied for web services using Single Object Access Protocol (SOAP) as message exchange protocol for two reasons. Firstly, the codes 3xx are not automatically handled by

runtimes that provide the binding between SOAP and HTTP. Secondly, the communication protocol for the SOAP messages is not only HTTP since the SOAP messages can also be sent on other transport protocols like SMTP, JMS,... and the 3xx HTTP status codes for redirection are not available on these protocols.

### Summary of the invention

Accordingly, the object of the invention is to achieve a method of redirecting a client of a web service to a new end point address in case of a runtime change.

The invention therefore relates to a method of redirecting a request for a web service in a data transmission network such as the Internet wherein, in response to a request forwarded by a host of a client to a web service provider, this one provides a Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) file based upon a message exchange protocol such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) on a transport protocol such as HTTP. This method comprises the steps of forwarding a first request from the client to an old address of the web service, responding to the client from the web service point associated with the old address by sending back a message wherein the header using the message exchange protocol contains the new address redirection of the requested web service, and forwarding a second request from the client to the new address of the web service.

According to another aspect, the invention relates to a system comprising a checker in the SOAP runtime of the service provider being adapted to check whether a request forwarded from the SOAP runtime of a client to the service provider has to be redirected to a new point address and to provide the new point address to which the request must be forwarded, this new point address being provided in a SOAP response message

forwarded from the service provider at the old point address to the SOAP runtime of the client, and a checker in the SOAP runtime of the client adapted to check whether the SOAP response message contains the new point address and regenerate  
5 the same request and to forward it to the new point address.

### **Brief description of the drawings**

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be better understood by reading the following more particular description of the invention in conjunction  
10 with the accompanying drawings wherein:

- Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram representing the method according to the invention;
- Fig. 2 is a block-diagram representing the system according to the invention;
- 15 ▪ Fig. 3 is a flow chart representing the steps of the method which is implemented in the SOAP runtime associated with the old web service address; and
- Fig. 4 is a flow chart representing the steps of the method which is implemented in the SOAP runtime of the client.

### **Detailed description of the invention**

In reference to FIG.1, it is assumed that a web service client  
10 based upon the message exchange protocol SOAP wants to have access to web services provided by a service provider. In such a case, a first request is forwarded from the host 10 to the  
25 current web service address which is the old address point 12 since the user does not know that the address of the web service has been changed. The old point address 12 answers back to the host 10 by providing the redirection in the header of the response message as described later. Using the  
30 redirection contained in the SOAP message received from the old point address, the host 10 can then transmit a second



request to the new web service address 14 in order to get a response to this request. Note that the host can be programmed to log the redirection in order to make further SOAP requests directly to the new point address.

5 An implementation of the method according to the invention is illustrated in FIG.2. The web service client station 10 includes normally two functionalities : a client application 18 and a SOAP runtime contains a checker 22 which is a component in charge of checking whether a received SOAP  
10 message contains a redirection in its header. If so, the checker regenerates the same SOAP request to the new point address provided in the header as mentioned above and optionally logs the redirection to allow code changes in the client application in order to direct the future requests to  
15 the right address. Note that the checker 22 is generally a routine within the runtime, but could be an independent component accessed by the client runtime each time it receives a SOAP message .

The web service provider 24 includes a first HTTP 26 server as  
20 usual and a SOAP runtime like the client one. The runtime is adapted to gain access to the web service such as web services WS 1, WS 2 and WS 3. As for the client, the SOAP runtime 28 of the service provider has at its disposal a checker 30 which can be a software part within the runtime or an independent  
25 component accessed when a SOAP request is received. Note that any other transport protocol than HTTP could be used such as SMTP. In the latter case, the server 26 would be a SMTP server.

Each time a SOAP request is received from a client 10, the  
30 checker 30 is adapted to check whether the address of the requested web service is the right address or an old address because the web service has moved to another machine or address and has become outdated. For this, the checker 30 has

access to a component 32 knowing which are the web services that have been outdated and the new address if the requested service is outdated. Then, the checker is adapted to provide the new address to the runtime in order to have it included in  
5 the header of the SOAP message returned to the client.

The way to include the new address in the header of the SOAP message is to create a SOAP header tag that has the name "Redirect" and is included in the SOAP specification to ensure that all SOAP runtimes used by the clients and service  
10 providers will understand it. Nevertheless, the inclusion of the header in the SOAP specification is not mandatory. It could be a SOAP extension supported only by several runtimes which would provide a higher quality of service clients and service providers using these runtimes.

15 An example of such a header in a SOAP response message could be the following XML code:

```
<soapenv:Header>
  <soapenv:Redirect soapenv:mustUnderstand="1">
    Http://newhost.domain.com/services/PublicWebService</soapenv:
20 Redirect>
  </soapenv:Header>
```

The behavior of the server SOAP runtime server which provides the web services is illustrated in FIG.3. At the beginning, the SOAP runtime waits for a SOAP request (step 40). As  
25 already mentioned, the SOAP runtime has access to properties file, generally written in XML, that provides the list of the outdated web services. A new point address is associated with each of said outdated web services. Therefore, after getting a SOAP request, the checker retrieves the outdated web service  
30 in this list (step 42) and checks whether the web service requested by the client is a outdated web service (step 44). If the web service is present in this list of outdated web



services, the SOAP runtime does not try to contact the web service but sends back a SOAP response with the SOAP redirection header (step 46). As already explained, this header contains the new point address provided by the properties file. The SOAP body is filled with the exact SOAP body received from the client in order to allow the client SOAP runtime running again the same SOAP request to the new point address.

If the web service is not present in the list of outdated web services, the SOAP runtime continues its normal work, that is forwarding the SOAP request to the appropriate web service (step 48). In any case, the process is looped back to the starting step of waiting for a SOAP request (step 40).

The behavior of the client SOAP runtime is illustrated in FIG.4. At the beginning, the runtime waits for a SOAP response (step 50). Then the checker of the runtime checks whether this response contains a redirection header (step 52). If so, the SOAP runtime regenerates a new SOAP request to the new point address contained in the message header (step 54). The SOAP runtime also gets the SOAP body from the SOAP response and puts it in the new SOAP request. Optionally, the SOAP runtime can also log the redirection to allow further changes in the client code and therefore direct access to the new address without the need of requesting the redirection (step 56). If there is no redirection header in the SOAP response message, the SOAP runtime continues its normal work, that is forwarding the SOAP response to the client (step 58). In any case, the process is looped back to the starting step of waiting for a SOAP response (step 50).

Even though the Single Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is used in the preferred embodiment of the invention, it must be noted that any other message exchange protocol than SOAP could be used whatever the transport protocol being used.

**CLAIMS**

1. Method of redirecting a request for a web service in a data transmission network such as the Internet wherein, in response to a request forwarded by a host (10) of a client to a web service provider (24), this one provides a Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) file based upon a message exchange protocol such as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) on a transport protocol such as HTTP;
- 5       said method being characterized in that it comprises the steps of:
- 10       forwarding a first request from the client to an old address of said web service (12),
- responding to the client from the web service point associated with said old address by sending back a message
- 15       wherein the header using said message exchange protocol contains the new address redirection of the requested web service (14), and
- forwarding a second request from the client to the new address of said web service.
- 20 2. Method according to claim 1, wherein said new address (redirection) of the requested web service (14) is logged by said host (10) to allow code changes in the client application in order to direct the future requests to the right address.
- 25 3. Method according to claim 2, wherein said message exchange protocol is SOAP and said redirection is a SOAP header tag "Redirect" included in the SOAP specification to ensure that all SOAP runtimes used by the clients and service providers will understand it.
- 30 4. System for redirecting a request for a web service in a data transmission network such as the Internet wherein a response to a request forwarded by a host (10) of a client to a web

service provider (24), this one provides a Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) file based upon the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) on a transport protocol such as HTTP;

said system being characterized in that it comprises

- 5 a checker (30) in the SOAP runtime of said service provider (24) being adapted to check whether a request forwarded from the SOAP runtime of a client to said service provider has to be redirected to a new point address and to provide the new point address to which the request must be  
10 forwarded, said new point address being provided in a SOAP response message forwarded from said service provider at the old point address to said SOAP runtime of the client, and  
a checker in said SOAP runtime of the client adapted to check whether said SOAP response message contains the new  
15 point address and regenerate the same request and to forward it to said new point address (14).

5. System according to claim 4, further comprising a list of the outdated web services (32) to which said checker (30) in the SOAP runtime (28) of the service provider has access to  
20 check whether said request has to be redirected to a new point address.

6. System according to claim 4 or 5, wherein said new point address is provided in the header of said SOAP response message.

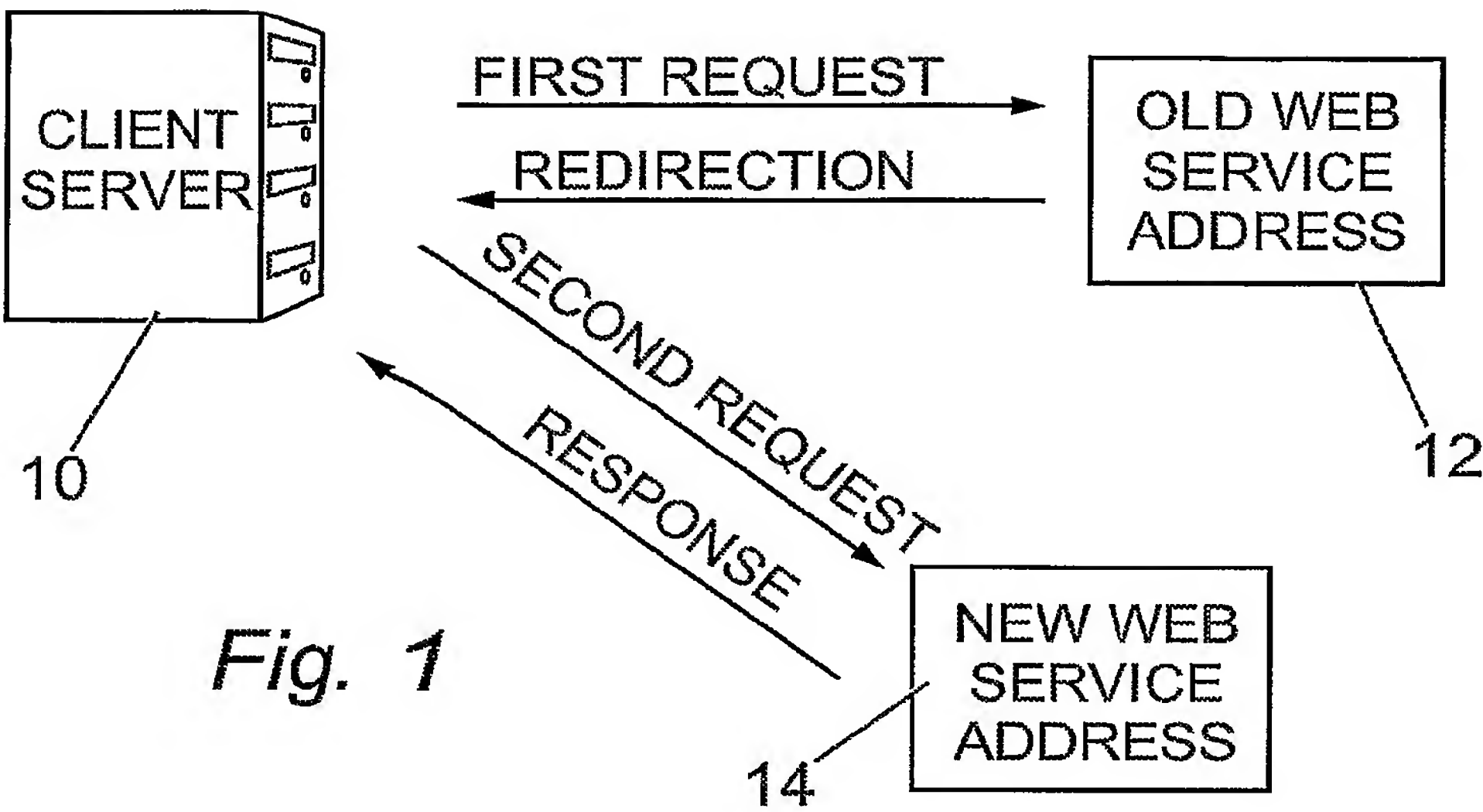


Fig. 1

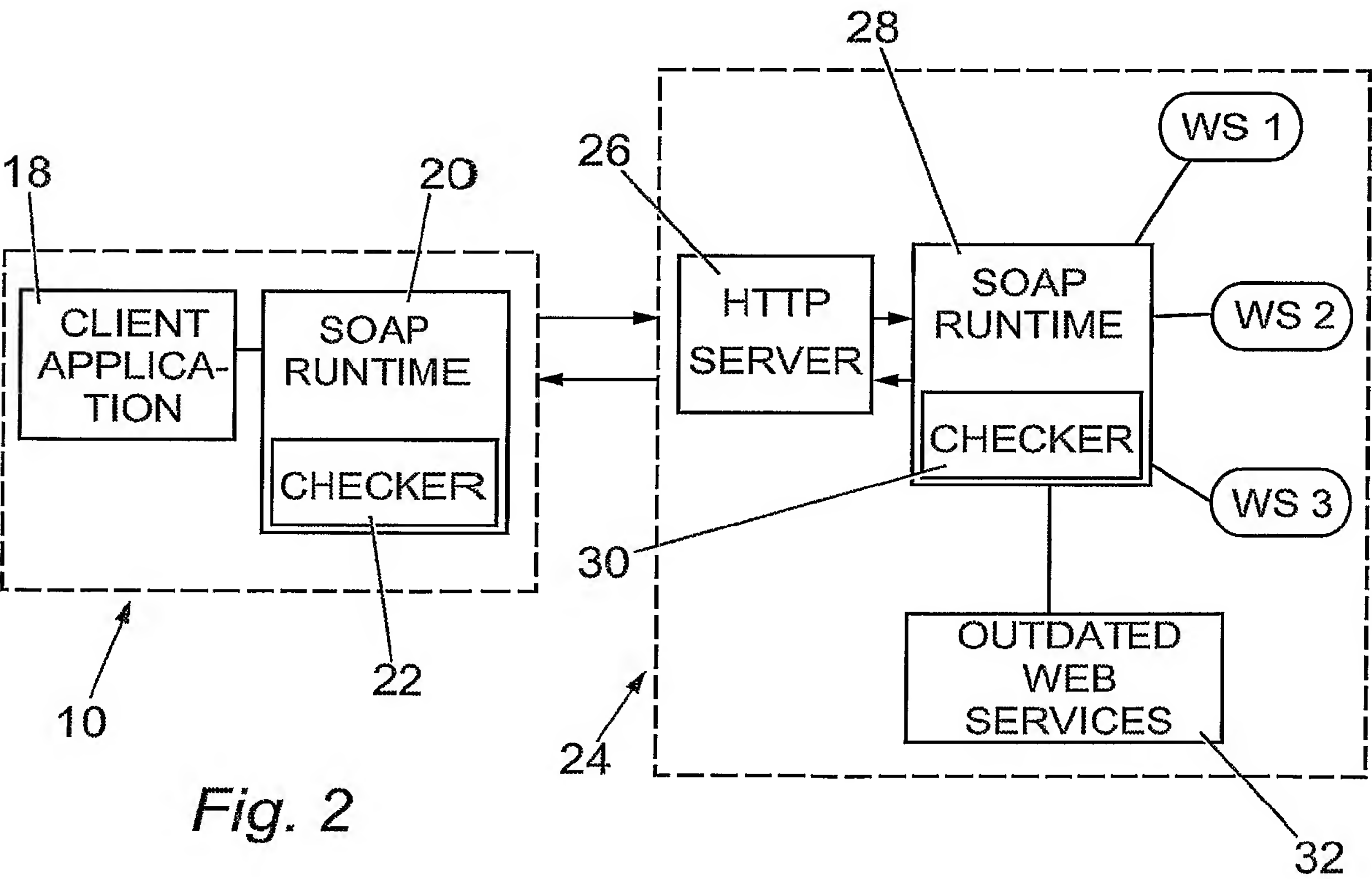
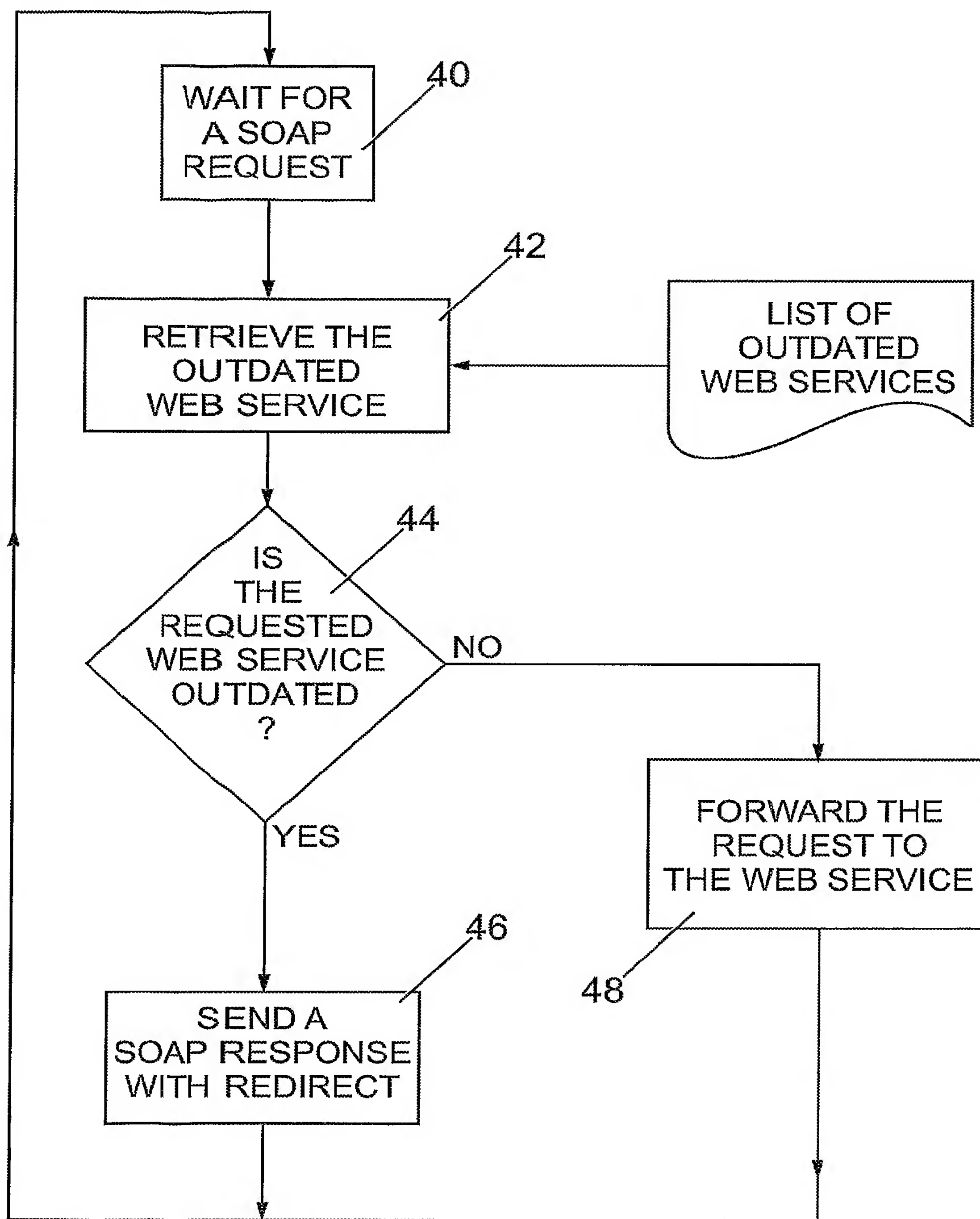


Fig. 2

2 / 3

*Fig. 3*



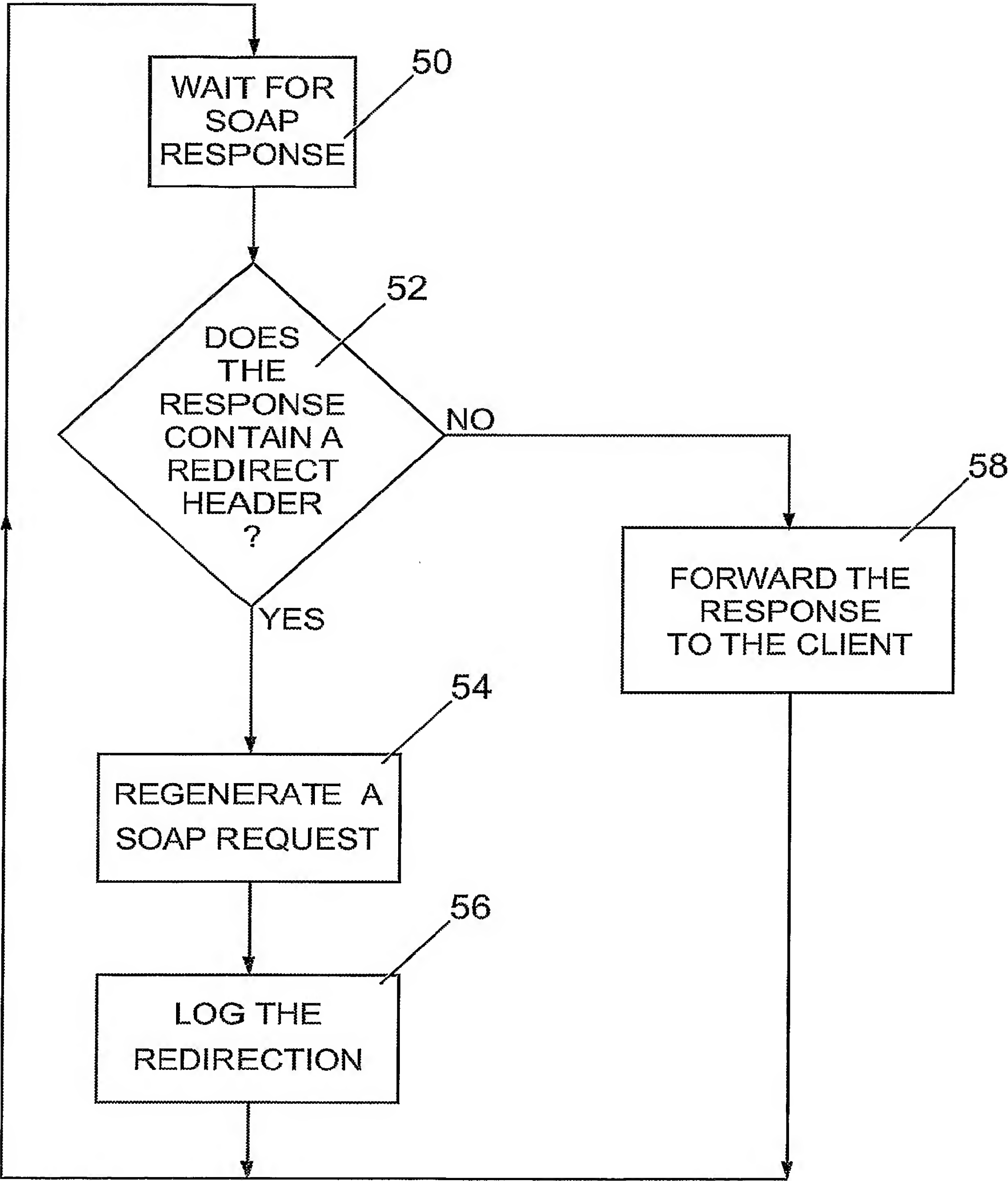


Fig. 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7    H04L29/06    G06F17/30		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, COMPENDEX		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2 333 617 A (IBM) 28 July 1999 (1999-07-28) page 3, line 22 - line 24; figures 5,13,14 page 9, line 12 - line 16 page 10, line 1 - line 12 page 29, line 28 - page 30, line 1 page 32, line 18 - page 33, line 16 <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">----- -/--</div>	1-6
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.</span> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.</span> </div>		
° Special categories of cited documents :		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>*&amp;* document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search  <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">18 January 2005</div>		Date of mailing of the international search report  <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">27/01/2005</div>
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer  <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">Mannekens, J</div>

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/EP2004/052911

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>ROSELI PERSSON HANSEN, CASSIA T. SANTOS, SÉRGIO CRESPO C. S. PINTO, G. L. LANIUS, F. MASSEN: "Web Services: An Architectural Overview" FIRST SEMINAR ON ADVANCED RESEARCH IN ELECTRONIC BUSINESS, 'Online! 7 November 2002 (2002-11-07), pages 1-14, XP002313934 RIO DE JANEIRO, RJ - BRAZIL Retrieved from the Internet: URL:http://www.inf.unisinos.br/{webcompose j/Artigos/webservices.pdf}&gt; the whole document</p>	1-6
A	<p>-----</p> <p>MOURAD A ET AL: "Scalable Web server architectures" COMPUTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1997. PROCEEDINGS., SECOND IEEE SYMPOSIUM ON ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT 1-3 JULY 1997, LOS ALAMITOS, CA, USA, IEEE COMPUT. SOC, US, 1 July 1997 (1997-07-01), pages 12-16, XP010241313 ISBN: 0-8186-7852-6 the whole document</p>	1-6
A	<p>-----</p> <p>US 2002/178244 A1 (LINDQUIST DAVID B ET AL) 28 November 2002 (2002-11-28) the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-6

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP2004/052911

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB 2333617	A	28-07-1999	NONE
US 2002178244	A1	28-11-2002	CA 2415314 A1 28-11-2002
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